

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1868.

[No. 2097.]

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day. All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

WANTED

A middle aged woman, capable of managing a house. To one of good character liberal wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish to sell for cash, or on a time.

Bryan Hampson.

December 30.

PROFILES.

CUT AND FRAMED;

AND

PROFILE LIKENESS'S

DOVE IN GOLD LEAF ON GLASS;
NEXT door to Mr. I. ROBERTS'S Store on King-Street, nearly opposite the Indian Queen Tavern.

January 13.

TEN PIPES

Choice Cognac Brandy,

3 bbls. West-India Rum,
10 qr. casks L. P. Teneriffe Wine,
16 casks Rice,
195 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,
For Sale by

Catlett and Fisk.

November 19.

RAILS WANTED.

The Subscriber wishes to purchase about two thousand Chestnut or Oak RAILS, to be delivered at his farm on Cambridge.

J. H. HOOE,

Jan. 15.

TO RENT,

and possession given on the 14th of November next,

The three story Brick House

On the corner of King and Columbia-streets, now occupied by Mr. John Roberts. For terms apply to Col. GEORGE DENEALE, living next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,

City of Washington, Oct. 20.

JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers for sale very low,

25 hogheads Muscovado Sugar,
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogheads well flavored Rum
5 pipes Cognac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton

And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE.

10 pipes old port
3 do. Madeira
80 quarter casks Lisbon
10 do. particular Teneriffe
15 do. Malaga
15 pipes old cognac brandy
15 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
15 lbs. 3d proof Antigua rum
1 do. first quality molasses
6 do. green copperas
2 do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper
10 chests young hyson
10 do. hyson skin
5 do. imperial
100 bags green coffee
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
50 do. raisins
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.

At all times he has the first quality flour for family use on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.

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For BOSTON, or an Eastern port.

The Schooner

TRAVELLER,

Captain Strout;

Will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days, and will take freight for Boston, or any eastern port.—Apply to

Lawrason & Fowle,

Who have for sale said schooner's cargo of 50,000 feet LUMBER,
100 bags Sumatra PEPPER.

February 13.

I want to Hire,

A NEGRO MAN and a BOY, by the month or until the first of next January.

R. T. HOOE.

Feb. 15.

GREEN COFFEE.

5000 lb. best Green COFFEE

FOR SALE BY

James Sanderfon.

Feb. 13.

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman, a complete House Servant.

Apply to

The Printer.

December 22.

Fishing-Shore to Rent.

I will rent my Fishing-Shore, at the mouth of Dogue-Creek, for the next season, or longer if desired.

Bushrod Washington.

Mount-Vernon, Jan. 15.

COTTON AND SUGAR.

Just received and for sale on moderate terms, 20 bales Upland Georgia COTTON, and 20 barrels brown SUGAR, both of a superior quality.

A. Newton.

February 9.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the estate of James Lawson, on account of purchases made at Occoquan, under a decree of the federal court, are hereby informed that their bonds are in possession of the subscriber and that he is authorized to receive payments.

Thomas Swann.

February 13.

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. Nichols, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

ALSO, TO REAT,

The House lately occupied by Mrs. Fitzgerald, situate on Water-street, having every convenience to accommodate a genteel family. Immediate possession may be had.—Apply as above.

January 12.

MR. GENERIS

Has the pleasure to inform his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has commenced his Practising Office, and will continue them as heretofore. Mr. GENERIS begs the parents who have children to be instructed, will please to send them as soon as possible, so as to give them an opportunity of improving sufficiently, as he intends to have an Exhibition at the conclusion of his school for their amusement which will serve to create ambition.

November 12.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor to the estate of Col. Thomas Blackburn, deceased, respectfully requests those who have claims against the estate, to lodge them properly authenticated, in the hands of Robert I. Taylor, of Alexandria, or John H. Peyton, of Dumfries, attorney at law, who will forward them immediately to the subscriber. Those persons indebted to the deceased, will please make payment to either the above mentioned gentlemen, or

T. Blackburn.

Rippon Lodge, Jan. 8.

Printing in all its various branches handsomely executed at this office.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the superior court of Chancery for the Richmond district, in a suit therein depending, wherein George Fitzhugh is plaintiff, and John D. Orr and Ferdinando Fairfax are defendants, the subscribers or any two of them who may be present, will on the last Monday in February 1868 before the front door of the court house of Prince William county, sell at public auction for ready money, a

Tract of LAND,

Containing about 1115 Acres.

Lying in the county of Prince William. A particular description of which may be seen by reference to a deed from George Fitzhugh, to John D. Orr, dated 17th December 1798, recorded in Prince William county court.

Wm. A. G. Dade,

John Lawton,

Benj. Botts.

Feb. 8.

TO BE RENTED.

FOR THE TERM OF THREE YEARS.

That valuable FISHING SHORE, lately occupied by Wm. Patterson, situate between the town of Alexandria and Bocket's Landing.

ALSO,

For the term of fourteen years.

Forty Acres of LAND, bound-

ed by the main road leading to Washington and Georgetown. Three sides of this tract will be enclosed in a few weeks so that the occupant will be at little trouble in fencing. 200 Fruit tree scions will be given gratis. From the proximity of this tract to three market towns, the produce of a single acre, well improved, will more than pay the rent expected from the whole.

ALSO,

To be rented for a like term.

A tract containing from 15 to 20 acres near the Great Falls, seven acres orchard of apples, peach and cherry trees, & a considerable quantity of firewood growing on the premises.

ALSO,

FOR SALE,

ON MODERATE TERMS.

A LOT containing 10 acres on the great Columbian avenue, 1 mile from town, adjacent to the Alms House lot. And one other lot containing four acres, bounded by the property of Mr. John Smith, together with a number of building lots in the town of Alexandria.

Chs. Alexander.

A. B. Wanted to hire by the month or year, two or three good plantation labourers.

Feb. 15.

JOSEPH MANDEVILLE,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX-STREETS;

HAS RECEIVED,

6000 lb. Goshen Cheese 1st quality

1 1/2 ton assorted Patent Shot,

30 half chests & boxes

Imperial,

Young Hyson, & } TEAS,

Hyson-skin,

5 pipes choice Cognac Brandy,

40 bils. Rye Whiskey,

15 cases old Medoc Claret superior quality,

70 lb Nutmegs,

50 dozen London Mustard,

5 casks London refined Salt-petre,

15 casks chewing Tobacco small twist

30 boxes Soap,

25 do. mould and dipp'd Candles,

45 kegs yellow ground Ginger,

30 boxes Havanna Segars,

5 cwt. Zante Currants,

Raisins in boxes and casks,

Pearl and hulled Barley,

A small quantity basket salt.

Which with a very general assortment of Wines, Liquors and Groceries, he will sell low for cash, produce, or the usual credit.

Nov 16

Just Received,

Per the Schooner Jane, Captain Crocker, from Boston, and for sale by the subscriber, 8 puncheons Jamaica Spirits
6 barrels first quality Cheese
10 do. mens stout shoes
100 sides Seal Leather of extra nice quality

30 boxes dry Cod-Fish.

Said Schooner Jane returns to Boston. For freight or passage apply to

John G. Ladd.

December 31.

Six Cents Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, James D. Hammond, an apprentice to the sea. The above reward will be paid for apprehending and delivering him to me.

George Coleman.

February 18.

The person who has my second volume of Tucker's Blackstone, will oblige me by returning it.

A. LINDO.

February 17.

FIFTY HOGSHEADS

Choice Jamaica Spirits,

FOR SALE BY

Catlett and Fisk.

January 11.

Land for Sale at Auction.

WILL be sold at Public Sale at a credit of 12 and 3 years, on Tuesday 22d day of March next upon the premises, the following tract of LAND; to wit

One Tract containing 374 acres, lying in Fairfax county upon the Ox road, adjoining the lands of Edward Washington and about 2 1/2 miles from the town of Occoquan. This Tract is all in wood, lies level and is well watered, at least one half is valuable meadow land.

ALSO,

An undivided moiety of a tract in the county of Prince William, containing 150 acres, whereon George Mills now lives, immediately upon the river and 2 miles above the town of Occoquan, will be sold the following day being the 24th day of March.

One other tract on the following day, being the 24th day of March,

Containing about 200 acres.—

This land is under cultivation, lies well, is well watered and is under rent from year to year, at 1500 wt tobacco per year. It lies adjacent to the town of Occoquan, about 18 miles from the town of Occoquan, and 15 from Dumfries. The purchaser cannot have possession of this tract before the 1st of Jan. 1869.

ALSO,

Will be sold the following day on the premises, being the 24th day of March,

One other Tract of Land containing 200 acres, immediately at Bland's ford upon Occoquan river, and 15 miles above the town of Occoquan; this land is well improved has good buildings calculated for a tavern, store and distillery, with convenient out-houses.

Indisputable titles will be given the purchaser, to each of these tracts, on the first payment being made; the purchasers giving a trust deed on all the premises to secure the payment of the other two thirds.

N. Ellicott.

Occoquan, Feb. 10, [15]

A RUNAWAY.

ON the 3d instant, immediately after having struck several times his overseer, ran away from Notley-Hall farm, opposite Alexandria, a negro fellow called BILLY, between 21 and 22 years of age; he is well made, stout and strong; his skin very black, eyes small, nose flat, mouth large, lips extremely thick, countenance bad, and his voice weak and boyish; is also slow and surly in answering questions; had on when he went off a blue roundabout jacket, patched in different parts, with pantaloons of country cloth, and a blue great coat. Any person who will secure said negro, so that his owner may get him again, shall be adequately rewarded by making application to the subscriber, manager on the above mentioned farm.

John Allison.

February 5

For Sale,

A VALUABLE MERCHANT MILL, containing two pair of Stones and the necessary machinery for manufacturing flour; also a Mill for grinding corn and rye, and a Saw Mill, all in complete order. This property is very convenient to Alexandria, and situated in a most excellent neighborhood for wheat and for retailing goods. For the amount of the purchase, wet and dry goods would be taken for a considerable part or perhaps all, or some Alexandria property would be taken for a part. For further particulars enquire of the PRINTER.

February 10.

From the London Morning Chronicle.
DIFFERENCE WITH AMERICA.

To the Editor,
SIR,

The subject of America, which I promised in my former letter to bring to the consideration of the public, is the most important of all others to our country in this critical posture of our affairs. The state of Europe calamitous and disastrous as it is to the governments and nations of the continent, could not in the end very materially effect the prosperity of Great Britain, if she preserves her relations with the U. S. of America; and if she not only preserves them, but by a mild, dignified and enlightened policy, brings back a state of confidence and harmony with that growing republic, neither her commerce nor her power are in any peril whatever from the present unexampled state of the ancient world.

I am aware that Great Britain ought not to sacrifice her rights or her honor. I am incapable of advising either; but neither of them are at all in question, nor can any difficulty attend the pending negotiation, if the governments of the two countries, equally disregard the clamours of senseless or interested people on both sides of the Atlantic. The flame that has been raised in America by the attack upon the Chesapeake was most natural, but it took a wrong direction; it was the act of individuals: there was no evidence whatever, either to that government or people that the British government had any concern in it, and it is now publicly disavowed; so that the affair of the Leopard is no more a cause of war between America and England, than if our English captain had knocked down an American captain in the streets of New York or Philadelphia. The illegal aggression has indeed given rise to new differences, but they have hitherto been only considered as a matter of popular clamour and violence: if the two governments soberly perform their duties to their countries, they may be easily composed.

It may seem an unfit preface to this momentous subject, to remind you that the difference which subsists between this country and the United States is nothing in point of value or importance when compared with the memorable controversy which produced the American Revolution. At that period the British government would hear of no relaxation or compromise in her system towards America; yet the opposition to that rash and destructive career, which led so obviously to a fatal termination, was confined to a very few individuals, struggling with the measures which separated America from Great Britain and established her independence; yet now that the eye of history is turned upon the transaction, though yet within the reach of living memory, there is but one opinion on the subject throughout the world: and it appears rather like a spell upon a country, than the natural course of human events, that we should have lost half our empire for such a cause.

"So significant a sum as twopenny in the eyes of a Financier, so inconsiderable an article as tea in the eyes of a Philosopher shook the foundation the pillars of an empire which encircled the whole Globe." — BRYCE.

It is but justice, however, to the British ministers of those days to recollect, that their contention with America was a contention with subjects, and not, as now, with an independent state; and that it was not very difficult to impose on men's understanding, by connecting the fatal policy that lost us America with the great privileges of government and empire, which undoubtedly belonged in theory to the parent state.

The writer of this letter distinctly disavows all consideration of the policy of Great Britain with regard to America, as it touches the strict execution, or relaxation of our navigation laws. These were clearly within our own control, and in all arrangement concerning them we are to look to our own interests only. A liberal policy, however, in the present state of the world is, in my opinion, the universal interest of nations; but I desire not to meddle with it; it is a large and complicated subject, with the details of which (and they must be taken into the account) I am not sufficiently acquainted. I confine myself to the difference which now subsists between the two nations, as I understand it. If, from want of information, my view of it is erroneous; their governments will easily correct it, and apply my reasoning (where it is applicable) to the real state of the case.

I take it for granted, that many of our seamen have, for better wages, and to avoid the impress in British ports, on the return from distant voyages, employed themselves in American navigation; but it must be admitted, at the same time, that we have in our service, by the direct compulsion of the impress, many natural born subjects of the United States: the proportions I am unacquainted with, but I have heard, that it may be considered against Great Britain in the proportion of fifteen to ten; that proportion, however, might increase to our disadvantage, and I admit, that it is a matter of the utmost moment to this country to check so great an evil. It has, however, always appeared to me that, be-

tween two friendly governments, this evil admitted of an easy and amicable remedy, which had it been resorted to before there was any strong irritation on the subject, would have led to some safe and permanent arrangement. The late administration took the subject under its most serious consideration, by appointing two very enlightened men, by a commission under the great seal, to discuss the subject with the ministers of the United States; and although it was not brought to a conclusion in their time, yet it is publicly known that the negotiation was proceeding in the most amicable spirit when the administration was dissolved. The late administration could not possibly foresee that the differences would suddenly assume a new shape by outrages which they never sanctioned, and the authors of which they most undoubtedly would have disavowed. Their orders were notoriously calculated to prevent all irritation. They instantly brought Captain Whitty to trial, by a court-martial; and there can be no doubt that if they had continued in office every difficulty with the United States would have been happily adjusted. The late ministers were besides, scarcely able to pursue their own liberal views of policy; the false system, which had prevailed so long, having raised a storm of opposition to every attempt to render our system with regard to America conformable to the changing state and condition of the world. As to the law of nations on the subject of searching the ships of friendly powers upon the high seas, not for contraband merchandise, of the property of enemies, but for the persons of deserters or of outlawed subjects, I can find nothing precise, except as far as the submission of weaker powers from time to time may be taken to constitute public law in favor of Great Britain.

The search of a ship, bearing a national flag, is quite out of the question; nobody contends for it, his majesty's ministers have properly disavowed it, and that disavowal leaves America no rational cause of war with Great Britain; but the ill blood created by this unauthorized outrage, has made the search even of merchant ships, so long submitted to, a subject of bitterness and complaint, which, though the nations might notwithstanding continue at peace, must perpetually tend to disturb that harmony and good will between them, which is so essentially necessary to counterbalance the portentous power of France. I desire, therefore, to put the legal question, touching the search of private vessels for deserters wholly aside, and to consider merely the propriety of coming to some amicable arrangement, which by preventing the perpetual irritations arising from the exercise of a right, would cement a cordial union between two nations who have so strong and so mutual an interest to be, as it were, one people.

Why the late ministers did not make some attempt to lessen the resort to the perpetual search of ships, by some temporary arrangement with the United States, by way of experiment, only to try the efficacy of legal provisions, and to prove the faithful execution of them, I have already endeavored to account for. Their precise views or opinions on the subject I am, of course, unacquainted with; but we all know that the treaty was not broken off on that account; it was signed here by the ministers of America, and before any objection was taken to its ratification on the part of her government, the administration was dissolved. What measures have been taken, or are ultimately intended, by their successors, I know not; but I hope they will be judicious and healing, because the restoration of harmony between Great Britain and America, at this moment, would be a death blow to the ambition of Bonaparte.

"There comes his fit again.
"He had been perfect else."

If he could bring America into his vortex, his triumph would be complete; without it in the end, he will be, nothing. There are, nevertheless, madmen walking about our streets, who have probably broken loose when Bedlam was lately repairing, who consider a war with America as rather to be courted than avoided; we should, according to them, blockade all their ports, "and take all their ships." It would be a notable exploit to be sure, in the greatest wholesale dealer in London to succeed in nailing up the retail shops of all his customers in town and country, and to procure the seizure of all the waggons and lighters, conveying his own goods to every corner of the country and of the world! To whom, pray, are we to sell all these American prizes, and our own manufacturers produce? And from whom, in the event of scarcity, are we to import flour, or tar and timber for our marine, if we are at war with the whole world? But would it be only a present loss? Recollect, that the population of America is already eight millions, and that the portentous state of Europe is a hot bed to her. She doubles her numbers every 16 years. If peace and harmony are preserved, you will soon want no other customers. She already takes ten millions, annually, of your exports. In twenty years, which is but a day in the period of a nation, she will take twenty millions — and in twenty more, which is but another day, forty millions; and in twenty years more, which is but a third day, you cannot clothe her, or administer to her wants and luxuries. You may blot the continent of Europe out of

the map, and yet your trade and subsequent revenues, would overflow. If you continue to cultivate peace, she will not manufacture for herself, so as to interfere with you, until her boundless deserts are cultivated; a period incalculably distant.

This view of the subject should never be lost sight of for and speculative temporary loss or inconvenience. In all our transactions with America, we should look to the America of fifty years or a century hence. The policy of a nation should be prospective, extending to the contemplation of future ages, and not like the prudence of a transaction between man and man, which is properly contracted within the narrow span of individual existence. America should also reason upon the same principle. She is now in her infancy, and, if not checked in her growth by an unnatural struggle with her parent, will arrive sooner at maturity and greatness, than any nation of antiquity; because she started into life in the meridian of civilization; but, if, from her highly republican constitution, she acts in her great political character, from the sudden impulses of the multitude, and not from the mature considerations of a regular government, she may throw away, in a rash moment, all the advantages which her firmness and virtue, in the storm of her revolution, has so eminently entitled her to enjoy.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, February 15.

On motion of Mr. Bassett, the house went into committee of the whole, 47 to 23, on the bills concerning public contracts, Mr. J. Rich in the chair. The bill was gone through, without debate, and on motion of Mr. Bassett, the committee rose and reported the bill which was, without debate ordered to a third reading to-morrow, 46 to 27.

Mr. Bassett called for the order of the day on the subject of the standing rules and orders of the house. The difficulty of getting up business on this day was an argument in favor of their being decided on.

Many orders of the day being called for, Mr. Newton moved that the subject of the rules and orders be postponed as the session was so far advanced.

Mr. Bassett objected to the motion. They need only revert to the scenes of the morning in which several gentlemen had been on the floor at once, and several decisions had been made on the presence of business in the orders of the day; they must see the necessity of adopting some order for the regular routine of business.

Mr. Newton and Mr. Holland, supported the motion for postponement, which was carried 46 to 37.

Mr. Stanford was so fully impressed with the necessity of some rule for the routine of business, that he wished to originate a motion for the regulation of it, the same which was made by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Bassett) in committee of the whole on the subject.

The Speaker said that the motion was not in order.

On motion of Mr. Cook, the house went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Curtis in the chair, on the bill for extinguishing the debts due from the U. S.

Messrs. Cook and Holland supported the bill, and Messrs. Rhea and Alston opposed it; when

A message having been received from the President of the United States by Mr. Graham,

On motion of Mr. D. R. Williams the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

The message was then read as follows:
To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I communicate for the information of Congress a letter from the Consul of the United States at Malaga to the secretary of state covering one from Mr. Lear, our consul at Algiers, which gives information that the rupture threatened on the part of the Dey of Algiers has been amicably settled, and the vessels seized by him are liberated.

TH: JEFFERSON.

February 15, 1808.
The document which accompanies the message is the same with that which appeared in our last.

The message was on motion of Mr. Quincy referred to the committee appointed to consider a former communication of the President of the U. S. relative to our relations with Algiers.

Mr. Newton moved for the order of the day on the bill extending the terms of credit on revenue bonds.

Mr. Cook supposed the bill for extinguishing the debts due from the U. S. had preference as unfinished business; if not, he hoped the gentleman from Virginia had too high a sense of decorum to insist on his motion.

Mr. Newton's motion was negatived and Mr. Cook agreed to by the house;

Mr. Curtis again in the chair.
Messrs. Holland, Sturges and Quincy advocated the bill, and Messrs. Alston and Rhea opposed it.

The question was then taken as to the first section (the principle of the bill) and negatived 58 to 24.

When on motion of Mr. Cook, the committee rose reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. Dawson from the committee on land and military establishments, reported the following resolution, which was agreed to, 58, and referred to the committee who reported it to bring in a bill.

Resolved, That the sum of dollars be appropriated to enable the President of the United States to procure by purchase, or to cause the same to be manufactured, a stand of arms for the use of the U. S. and to cause the same to be deposited in safe and suitable places.

Mr. Dawson also reported the agreement of the same committee to the bill from the Senate which was to them referred for increasing the military peace establishment of the U. S. which was referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Parke, the house went into a committee of the whole on the bill extending the right of suffrage within the Indiana territory.

Mr. Pitkin in the chair.
Which having been gone through was reported to the house.

Mr. Rhea proposed an amendment further extending the right of suffrage; which was negatived ayes 14.

The bill was ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. G. W. Campbell, the house went into a committee of the whole. Mr. Martin in the chair.

On the bill for the relief of Edward Weil and Samuel Beebe, which having been gone through was reported to the house & ordered to a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Newton,

The House went into the committee of the whole on the resolution for disposing of certain charts of the coast of North Carolina.

Mr. Richards in the chair.

Which being gone through was reported to the House and ordered to a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Newton,

The house went into a committee of the whole.

Mr. Pitkin in the chair.

On the bill to allow the importation of copper free of duty, which being gone through and reported to the house was ordered to a third reading.

On motion of Mr. G. W. Campbell,

The house went into a committee of the whole.

Mr. W. A. Alston in the chair.

On the bill from the Senate to defray the expenses incurred in an enquiry into the conduct of John Smith senator from Ohio which being gone through and reported to the House was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Dawson laid upon the table the following resolution.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed on the part of this house jointly with said committee as may be appointed on the part of the Senate to consider and report what other business it is necessary to be done during the present session; and at what time it will be proper for congress to adjourn.

On motion of Mr. Van Rensselaer the house went into a committee of the whole. Mr. Bassett in the chair, on the bill for the relief of Samuel Whiting, which being gone through and reported to the house, the house adjourned, without concurring in the report.

TUESDAY, February 16.

Mr. Stanford laid upon the table a resolution for the regulation of business in the house which he should call up in the event of the rules and orders not being soon considered.

The several bills yesterday ordered to be read a third time were severally read and passed, except the bill concerning copyrights.

On which Mr. Troop having called the yeas and nays, after some discussion, it was on motion of Mr. Southard, re-committed to a committee of the whole for amendment of the detail.

[A view of the debate hereafter.]

Mr. Dawson reported a bill for procuring a certain number of arms; which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Blackledge,

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be directed to enquire whether any, and if any, what alterations are necessary to be made in the several acts fixing the salaries and emoluments of the collectors of duties on imports and tonnage, and that the committee be authorized to report by bill or otherwise.

A bill from the Senate for erecting a light house, and placing buoys at the places therein mentioned, was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

The bill for the relief of Samuel Whiting was ordered to a third reading.

Printing in all its various branches has been handsomely executed at this office.

ACTS.

PASSED AT THE SESSION

[CONCLUDED.]

Further to amend the laws relating to this commonwealth. Until a sufficient number of officers shall be procured for the 56th section, and the 28th of January, 180 commanding a battalion or company a drummer and fife to be paid out of the regiment not exceeding \$100; and the captains of line may enlist such musicians as necessary; but such musicians entitled to any compensation in actual service. Until proper be trained in the troops of cavalry may employ a trumpeter regular parade, whose service for out of the line and in the line is provided for musicians in the line on a non-commissioned private for failing to attend a battalion or company, not less than 75 cents per more. A person appointed to or judge advocate at a court trial of an officer, as well as appointed to summon witnesses, such compensation as the court Not more than three witnesses same fact shall be summoned a martial for the trial of an officer be summoned, they shall be paid at whose instance they attend missions shall hereafter be given than one company of grenadiers try or fife men to each battalion of any act as directs that cap for grenadiers light infantry out of the money arising from the money. Any non-commissioned private failing to go into the line (not having a reasonable judgment of a court of enquiry not less than five, nor more than 80, nor be less and file; whenever a company exceed 80, it shall be divided the new district shall constitute company to the battalion; who be reduced to less than 40, the be appointed among the other the battalion, in such manner agreed on by the regimental colonel and the officers of the company shall be considered supernumerary fill the first vacancy corresponding rank which may occur in the the bounds of which it may ever a battalion court of enquiry meet on the day appointed, or adjourn from day to day till called. When the fines of any not be sufficient to pay the made by the commandant any adjutant, clerks of company, provost martial, or shall be paid out of the treasury arising from the The executive is authorised the making 300 rifles annual sons as they may think best distributed to such party of the thought proper, and to on the same when satisfactory expenses with the contract s they, to be paid out of at treasury not otherwise appropriate to contracts entered purpose, cause a diminution made at the armory; provided each rifle complete shall lars. The executive are to nish to each commissioned vally a copy of a late work of cavalry and the use of published by Seaton Grant's entire are also to cause t distributed so many of the force after the commence together with the articles o ed by congress, as will be s to each commissioned officer adjutant who shall fail to att al or battalion muster, or the regiment or battalion, dollars: the quarter-master surgeon and surgeon's mat the regimental muster, s dollars: the sergeant-maj tend the regimental or ba training the officers, shall Officers to whom commiss raise volunteer companies talion or regiment of the r in courts martial till their c plete, and a return of the the commandant of the commissions shall hereaf poses aforesaid, the officer to their commissions till c complete, and a return m ed; and until a volunteer plete and such return n longing to it shall be ex duty he was bound to per to which he belonged. T volunteer companies shall be

ACTS,

PASSED AT THE SESSION OF 1807-8

[CONCLUDED.]

Further to amend the laws respecting the militia of this commonwealth.

Until a sufficient number of drummers and fifers shall be procured for each regiment agreeably to the 56th section of the act passed the 28th of January, 1804, each officer commanding a battalion or company may employ a drummer and fifer to attend his mus-

who shall be paid out of the militia fines the regiment not exceeding \$1.25 cents each; and the captains of light companies may enlist such musicians as they think necessary, but such musicians shall not be entitled to any compensation unless when in actual service. Until proper musicians can be trained in the troops of cavalry, the captain may employ a trumpeter to attend any regular parade, whose services shall be paid for out of the like and in the like manner as is provided for musicians in the infantry.

The fine on a non-commissioned officer or private for failing to attend any regimental, battalion or company muster, shall not be less than 75 cents nor more than three dollars. A person appointed to attend as clerk for or judge advocate at a court martial for the trial of an officer, as well as any person appointed to summon witnesses, shall receive such compensation as the court shall adjudge. Not more than three witnesses to prove the same fact shall be summoned to attend a court martial for the trial of an officer, and if more be summoned, they shall be paid by the party whose instance they attend. No commissions shall hereafter be granted to more than one company of grenadiers, light infantry or rifle men to each battalion. So much of any act as directs that caps and uniforms for grenadiers, light infantry and rifle men, out of the money arising from fines, is repealed. Any non-commissioned officer or private failing to go into the ranks at a muster (not having a reasonable excuse to be judged of by a court of enquiry) shall be fined not less than five, nor more than ten dollars. No company of militia shall exceed the number of 80, nor be less than 40 rank and file; whenever a company district shall exceed 80, it shall be divided into two, and the new district shall constitute an additional company to the battalion; whenever it shall be reduced to less than 40, the company shall be apportioned among the other companies of the battalion, in such manner as may be agreed on by the regimental court of enquiry, and the officers of the company so reduced shall be considered supernumerary, but shall fill the first vacancy corresponding with their rank which may occur in the company within the bounds of which they may reside. Whenever a battalion court of enquiry shall fail to meet on the day appointed, one member may adjourn from day to day till a court be formed. When the fines of any regiment shall not be sufficient to pay the drafts hereafter made by the commandant in favor of any adjutant, clerks of courts of enquiry, provost martial, or musician, the same shall be paid out of any money in the treasury arising from militia fines.

The executive is authorized to contract for the making 300 rifles annually, by such persons as they may think best qualified, to be furnished to such party of the militia as shall be thought proper, and to order payment for the same when satisfactory evidence of a compliance with the contract shall be made to them, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; and in proportion to contracts entered into for this purpose, cause a diminution of rifles to be made at the armory; provided that the cost of each rifle complete shall not exceed 15 dollars. The executive are to procure and furnish to each commissioned officer of the cavalry a copy of a late work on the discipline of cavalry and the use of the broad sword, published by Seaton Grantland. And the executive are also to cause to be printed and distributed so many of the militia laws in force after the commencement of this act, together with the articles of war lately revised by congress, as will be sufficient to furnish to each commissioned officer one copy. Any adjutant who shall fail to attend any regimental or battalion muster, or other meeting of the regiment or battalion, shall forfeit twenty dollars; the quarter-master and pay-master, surgeon and surgeon's mate, failing to attend the regimental muster, shall forfeit fifteen dollars; the sergeant-major for failing to attend the regimental or battalion musters, or training the officers, shall forfeit five dollars. Officers to whom commissions have issued to raise volunteer companies attached to any battalion or regiment of the militia, shall not sit in courts martial till their companies are complete, and a return of their strength made to the commandant of the regiment. Other commissions shall hereafter issue for the purposes aforesaid, the officers shall not qualify to their commissions till their companies are complete, and a return made as above directed; and until a volunteer company be complete and such return made, no person belonging to it shall be exempt from the militia duty he was bound to perform in the company to which he belonged. Enlistments into volunteer companies shall be for three years at

least, and not for more than five. The keeper of the penitentiary and his assistants shall be exempt from militia duty, and the clerks of the court of appeals and chancery districts courts, shall be exempt from fines for failing to attend musters which may happen during the sitting of their courts. The executive shall not organize or establish any regiment, battalion or company, or commission any officer to command any such, unless it shall have been previously established by the laws of this commonwealth, or unless the executive be expressly authorized to organize or establish the same; and every person to whom any commission shall have issued heretofore contrary to the provisions of this section, shall not be exempt from militia duty, nor be entitled to any rank by virtue of such commission.—Every person employed by any lieutenant colonel commandant as an express in pursuance of any order from the executive, or of any major or brigadier general, shall receive such compensation as the court of enquiry of the regiment where such person was employed, shall direct to be paid out of the fines of such regiment. A person intending to take an appeal from a sentence of a court martial, shall give notice thereof within ten days thereafter to the judge advocate, and prosecute his appeal within 90 days, otherwise the sentence shall stand as if approved by the executive. Every clerk of the courts of enquiry shall take an oath faithfully to execute his duty, to be administered by the president of the court before such clerk shall act; and every such clerk failing to furnish the sheriff or other officer with a list of fines within his bailiwick, or district, &c. or to certify the list to the auditor, shall be subject to a fine of 50 dollars for every failure; and the lieutenant colonel commandant shall certify within 90 days after the meeting of his regimental court of enquiry annually, the name of the clerk of such court; and every lieutenant colonel commandant failing herein shall forfeit 50 dollars; and it shall be the duty of the auditor to certify every such failure to the lieutenant colonel commandant of the regiment whenever it happened, to be by him laid before the next regimental court of enquiry, who shall proceed to adjudge such fine against the delinquent as in other cases; and the fines so imposed shall be collected and accounted for as other fines are by law directed.—Every brigadier general failing to appoint or direct the training of the officers, in any regiment, or to appoint regimental musters as directed by law, shall forfeit not less than 50, nor more 200 dollars, to be adjudged by the court of enquiry of the regiment wherein he resides; and it shall be the duty of the lieutenant colonel commandant in whose regiment such failure shall happen, within 90 days thereafter to certify the same to the president of such court of enquiry; who shall cause notice to be given to such brigadier general; and such court of enquiry shall at their ensuing session proceed to adjudge such fine as in other cases; saving to the party aggrieved the right of appeal to the executive under the regulations prescribed by this act; and the fines so imposed shall be collected and accounted for as other fines. The oaths prescribed to be taken by any militia officer may be administered by any justice of the peace of a county, or mayor or alderman of any corporation within the commonwealth; and the officer taking such oaths out of the county in which he resides, shall transmit the certificate of such qualification signed by such justice, mayor, or alderman, to the court of the county where such officer may reside, there to be entered of record by the clerk.—All acts contrary hereto are repealed. [To commence from the passing.]

Appropriating the public revenue. Supplemental to the act entitled an act to organize and establish a superior court of law in each county of this commonwealth.

This act is merely intended to give effect to the system by which a superior court of law is organized in each county. It contains a number of important provisions; among others, that venire men attending such courts shall be entitled to no compensation, and witnesses only the same allowance which is made to those attending the county courts. Its operation is postponed till the first of January, 1809, when the new judiciary goes into operation.

To amend the penal laws of this commonwealth. If any slave or slaves at any time hereafter shall wilfully or maliciously burn or set fire to any barn, stable, cornhouse, or other house, or shall advise, counsel, aid, abet or assist any slave or slaves, free negro or mulatto to commit either of the said offences, being thereof lawfully convicted, if the amount of the burning be of the value of ten dollars, he, she or they shall be deemed guilty of felony, and suffer death. To burn or set fire to any stack or cock of wheat, barley, oats, corn or other grain, or to any stack or cock of hay, or to counsel, &c. any free negro or mulatto to commit either of the said offences, subjects a slave to the punishment of burning in the hand, and any number of lashes not exceeding thirty-nine, at the discretion of the court. [To commence from the passing.]

ALMANACS for 1808,
Just published and for sale, by
Cotton and Stewart.

TO RENT.

A convenient two-story Dwelling House and Store, situate on the corner of King and Pitt-streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay. Apply to

Eliza Wilton, or
Robert I. Taylor.

January 12.

2aw

Alexandria Library Company.

THE members of the Alexandria Library Company will please to take notice, that an election will be held at the Library on Monday 22d instant, between the hours of 3 and 6, p. m. for a President and eleven Directors for the ensuing year.

James Kennedy, sen.

LIBRARIAN.

King-street, 1st February.

codte

In Common Council,

FEBRUARY 10, 1

Ordered, That the following persons be appointed commissioners for superintending the elections to be held in the different wards of the town on Tuesday the first day of March next, for the purpose of electing members of the common council for the ensuing year—

John Hunter,	For the 1st ward.
Wm. Harper,	
John Muncester,	
Andrew Phinings,	For the 2d ward.
Robert Anderson,	
Bernard Bryan,	
Abraham Faw,	For the 3d ward.
William Rhoda,	
William Newton,	
James Lawrasok,	For the 4th ward.
John Johnston,	
Ferd. Marsteller,	

The election for the first war to be held at John Lomax's tavern on Prince street, for the second ward at the Council Chamber, for the third ward at John Hodgkin's tavern on King street, and for the fourth ward at Mr. McKnight's house on St. Asaph street, opposite Mr. John Janney's.

Test.

Jas. M. M'Rac, C. C.

February 12

At 1M

Lemmons by the box,

Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,
And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt,
Mould Candles in small boxes, of superior quality,
Window Glass in boxes,

For Sale, by

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

January 30.

cof

BACON.

THE subscriber has on hand BACON of a most superior quality for family use, which will be sold at reduced prices by any quantity from 10 pounds to 50,000.

ALSO,

Excellent LARD by the firkin or larger quantity.

A general assortment of SHOES and TRUNKS as usual.

He will barter from one to twenty bales Upland Cotton for Flour on pleasing terms.

E. GILMAN.

Feb. 5.

cof

Valuable Property for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or together, four acres of LAND, containing from one and a quarter acre to two acres each, most eligibly situated without the territory of Columbia, extending in a right line from Gilboe street to Great-Hunting-Creek, intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green-street, and bounding east and west on Fayette and Payne-streets.

A plan of the ground and further particulars may be obtained by application to

James Patton.

June 22.

2awtf

District of Columbia,

Alexandria County, ss.

November term, 1807.

James M'Guire, James Shehee, Adam Lyon, Phineas Janney and George Greenhow, complainants.

against

Robert B. Jameson, Samuel B. Limour and Margaret James.

The said defendant Margaret

Jameson not having entered her appearance and given security according to the rules of this court, it is appearing to the satisfaction of the court that she is not an inhabitant of this district on motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the 1st day of July term next, and answer the complainants bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A copy. Teste.

G. Deneale, c. c.

February 16.

law2m

District of Columbia,

Alexandria County, ss.

November term, 1807.

Ferdinand Marsteller and John Young, complainants.

Lewis Summers and Joseph H. Mandeville, defendants.

The Defendant Lewis Summers

not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, it is appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant is Summers is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the said complainants by their counsel—it is ordered, That the said defendant Lewis Summers do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant Joseph H. Mandeville, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to the estate and effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Lewis Summers, until the further order or decree of the court; and that a copy of the order be forthwith published for two months successively in the public newspaper published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy. Teste.

G. Deneale c. c.

Feb. 16.

law2m

District of Columbia,

County of Alexandria, ss.

November term, 1807.

Thomas Brochus, complainant against

Allen Chapman, and Joseph Riddle, defendants.

The defendant Allen Chapman

not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant Allen Chapman is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the said complainant by his counsel—it is ordered, that the said defendant Allen Chapman, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendant Joseph Riddle do not pay away, convey, or secrete the debts by him owing to or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Allen Chapman until the further order or decree of the court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in the public newspaper published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A Copy. Teste.

G. Deneale, c. c.

Feb. 16.

law2m

District of Columbia,

Alexandria County, ss.

November term, 1807.

Richard Parry, complainant, against

Washington Pierce and Henry K. May, defendants.

The defendant Washington

Pierce not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant Washington Pierce is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the said complainant by his counsel it is ordered, that the said defendant Washington Pierce do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant Henry K. May, do not pay away, convey, or secrete the debts by him owing to the estate or effects in his hands, belonging to the said absent defendant Washington Pierce, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in the public newspaper published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A Copy. Teste.

G. Deneale, c. c.

February 16.

law2m

PRINTED DAILY BY

SAMUEL SNOWDEN,

(For the Proprietor.)

VOL VIII.

Sales at Ven-

On every Tuesday

At the Vendue Store, corner of Water street

A Variety of Dry Goods.

Particulars of which will be the bills of the day—All which are on limitation and which are established, can be viewed and purchased at the and pieces.

P. G. Mar

WANTED

A middle aged woman, for a house. To one of general wages will be given. E. ter.

Sept. 9.

HEMP FOR

I HAVE on hand, ten to twelve CLEAN COUNTESS to sell for cash, or on a time

Bryan

December 30.

PROFILL

CUT AND

AND

PROFILL LIKE

BONE IN GOLD LE

NEXT door to Mr. L.

Queen Tavern.

January 13.

Choice Cognac

8 hds. West-India R

10 qr. casks L. F. T.

16 casks Rice,

195 Shares Marine Insu

For Sale by

Catle

November 19.

RAILS WA

The Subscriber

has about two thousand

RAILS, to be delivered at

run.

Jan. 15.

TO RE

And protection given on the

next

The three story

On the corner of King and

now occupied by Mr. J.

terms apply to Col. Green

next door, or to the sub

Nic

City of Washington, C

JAMES SAN

Offers for sale

25 hogsheds Mue

70 bags green Coffe

15 hogsheds well fl

5 pipes Cogniac Br

12 quarter casks Sh

12 bales Tennessee

And as a

A general assortment

Spirituons Liquors, Te

BRYAN H

HAS FOR S

10 pipes old port

5 do. Madeira

30 quarter casks L

12 do. particular T

15 do. Malaga

15 pipes old cogn

15 do. 4th proof H

15 hds. 3d proof

1 do. first quality

6 do. green copy

2 do. alum

20 do. brown sug

20 bags pimenta

15 do. pepper

10 chests young l

10 do. hyson skin

5 do. imperial

100 bags green cof

150 kegs madder

50 do. ground gir

50 do. raisins

1200 lbs. bacon, w

5 kegs salt petr

A quantity of fine a

At all times he has

family use on hand—w

articles—all of which

on very terms.